

Facesheet for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

6/2/2009

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Version # _____

APP # 700152

Agency Information

(Carefully read the instructions before completing this form)

1. Agency Information

- a. Agency Name Student Conservation Association
- b. Organizational Unit
- c. Address 1230 Preservation Park Way
- e. City Oakland State CA Zip 94612
- f. Federal Id Number 91-0880684 DUNS Number
- g. Agency fiscal year (beginning month and October-01 day)
- h. Agency Type (Please check one)
- ☐ City

☐ U.S. Forest Service - Patrol District

☐ Federally Recognized Native American Tribe

☐ State Agency

☐ County

☐ U.S. Bureau of Land Management

☐ Educational Institution

☐ District

☐ U.S. Forest Service

☐ Other Federal Agency

☒ Nonprofit Organization - 501(c)(3) status only

2. Project Information

- a. Project Name El Paso Restoration
- b. Is implementing agency same as Agency (Please select Yes or No) ☒ Yes ☐ No
- c. Implementing Agency Name
- d. Amount of Funds Requested Project Cost

Project Request(s) Summary

#	Project Type	Project Title	Grant Request	Match	Total Project Cost
1	G08-04-23-R02	El Paso CWC/SCA Restoration Project	194,000	70,000	264,000

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APP # 700152

3. Contact

a. Project Administrator

Name	Siobhan Lavender				
Title	Environmental Coordinator				
Mailing Address	167 North Third Ave				
City	Upland	State	CA	Zip	94612
Telephone	(909) 223-3321			Fax	
E-mail Address	lavendes@students.pitzer.edu				

b. Authorized Representative

Name	Jay Watson				
Title	Executive Director				
Mailing Address	1230 Preservation Park Way				
City	Oakland	State	CA	Zip	94612
Telephone	(510) 832-1966			Fax	
E-mail Address	jwatson@thesca.org				

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Version # _____

APP # 700152

A. Location Map

Attachments:

[Location Map](#)

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Version # _____

APP # 700152

A. Equipment Inventory

Has your agency purchased any Equipment with OHV Trust Funds within the last five (5) ☐ Yes ☒ No
years? (Please select Yes or No)

#	Item Description	Make	Model	Model Year	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) or Serial Number	Project Agreement Number

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Version # _____

APP # 700152

PART 1 - ITEM 1. DETERMINE THE NEED FOR FULL FULL HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (HMP)

All Applicants submitting Projects involving Ground Disturbing Activities are subject to HMP requirements. The HMP must cover the combined Project Area of all proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities.

Applicants able to certify that none of the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit only HMP Part 1. Applicants who cannot certify that the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation do not contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit HMP Parts 1 and 2.

1. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)
2. Can the Applicant certify that none of the proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats? (If you checked 'Yes', you are done with HMP) (Please select Yes or No) ☐ Yes ☒ No

PART 2 - RISK ANALYSIS, MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND REPORTING

PART 2 - Section I. Summary of HMP Changes

Has the Applicant previously submitted a HMP Part 2 that is currently in use in the proposed Project Area? (Please select Yes or No) ☒ Yes ☐ No

Table 1 - Summary of HMP Changes

Changes from Previous Year	Section Where Change Occurs
2006 HMP still in place, but new proposed project areas added. Red Mountain Subergion species to be monitored. <i>Cymopterus deserticola</i> , <i>Eriophyllum Mohavense</i> , <i>Eschscholtzia minutiflora</i> ssp <i>Twisse Imannii</i> .	Sections II through V
2006 HMP sill in place, but proposed project areas added. Eastern Sierras species to be added. <i>Deinandra Mojavensis</i> and <i>Phacelia Nashiana</i> .	Sections II through V

PART 2 - Section II - Special Status Species

Table 2 - Table of All Special-Status Species and Any Other Species of Local Concern That Were Considered for Inclusion in the HMP

Species	Listing Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Addressed by HMP? If not explain why?
Phacelia Nashiana	BLM SS CNPS List 1	Joshua Tree woodland, Mojave Desert Scrub, Pinyon-Juniper woodland; 600 to 2200 m elevation. Gravelly slopes.	Known to occure in several of the Eastern Sierra Canyons.	yes

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Erigeron Aequifolius	BLM SS CNPS List 1 B	High elevation in Conifer forests	Habitat occurs in Eastern Sierras	No. Habitat remoteness limits human threats
Deinandra Mojavensis	BLM SS CE	Mesic riparian scrub, often in spring and seeps 640 to 1600 m elevation	This species occurs in some canyons in the Eastern Sierras.	Yes
Cyptantha Clokeyi	BLM SS CNPS List 1 B	288-5400 feet elevation	Occurs in steep, boulder- laden slopes	No, occurs on steep, boulder- laden slopes where OHV users are unlikely to go
Camissonia Integrifolia	BLM SS CNPS List B 1.3	Chaparral Community	This Species occurs in Kern River Valley	No. Not located in Proposed project areas
Eschscholtzia Minutiflora ssp Twisselmannii	BLM CNPS List 1 B	Creosote bush scrub often associated with volcanic turf	2 populations: one in Red Rock Canyon and one in the Klinker Mtn. Quad	Yes
Eriogonum Contiguum	CNPS 2.3	Creosote brush scrub	Know Populations east of proposed project areas	No. no known threat to populations form OHV activity
Cymopterus Deserticola	BLM CNPS List 1 B	Creosote shrub, sandy soil	Known to occur east of Cuddeback Lake	Yes
Eriophyllum Mohavense	BLM SS CNSP List 1 B	Chenopod Scrub, associated with saltbrush ssp	Only one population recorded in our area, it is east of Cuddeback Lake	Yes
Astragalus Erterae	BLM SS CNSP List 1 B	High elevations, Pinyon and Juniper habitat	Habitats exist in Eastern Sierra	No. Habitat ruggedness limits human threats
Railladiopsis Muirii	BLM SS S1.3, G2 CNPS 1B, R-E-D code 3-1-3	Granite outcropping around 8000 feet elevation	one population exists on the north face of Owens Peak at 8000 feet	No. Habitat remoteness limits human threat
Lomatium Shevokii	BLM SS S1.3, G2 CNSP 1B R-E-D code 3-1-3	Restricted endemic from the Owens Peak area of the southern Sierra Nevada Mtns	4 populations on the eastern slope of Owens Peak at approx. 8000 feet	No. rugged terrain should limit the chance of trampling

Gopherus Agassizii	Ft CT	Washes, rocky hillsides and flat desert having sandy soil with diverse grasses and forbs essential as food sources to at least 1,100 m elevation	occurs throughout the area	Yes. Conservation of habitat and populations are a high priority. BLM collects data on sightings of tortoises in order to assess OHV effects and effectiveness of protective measures such as vehicle route designation
Aquila Chrysaetos	CFPS CSSC 3	Remote cliff ledges in mountains for nesting; forages widely across the valleys	individuals have been sighted, but no known nests.	Yes. BLM collects data on sightings of this species and inventories for nests in the cliffs of the canyons. several nest sights are known
Falco Mexicanus	CSSC3	sheltered cliff ledges, bluff, or rock outcrops for nesting: perennial desert grasslands and desert shrub lands.	this species is widespread but uncommon at all seasons. it may nest in some of the rugged areas.	Yes. BLM collects data on sightings of this species and inventories for nests in the cliffs of the canyons.
Athene Cunicularia	BLM SS CSSC2	Open. Dry desert grassland and shrubland, forb and open shrub stages of pinyon juniper woodland for foraging; nesting and roosting in ground squirrel or other rodent burrows.	some known nesting sites in the Eastern Sierras. some known nesting sites in the Spanglers.	Yes. BLM monitors old nest sites and inventories for new nests in the spring.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Empidonax trailii ssp. extimus	FE CSSC1	broad river valleys with lush growth of shrubby willows: dense willow thickets with minimal cattle browsing are required for nesting and roosting	occurs as a migrant; most riparian areas in the Eastern Sierras are too narrow in width to be a sustainable nesting habitat	Yes. surveys and habitat suitability were studied in 2002 and 2003. suitable habitats were identified. BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding birds. these habitats will receive increased protection and restoration efforts.
Vireo Belli ssp. Pusillus	FE CE	Nests in willow-dominated zones, including mulefat baccharis salicifolius	this species may migrate through the Eastern Sierras and use riparian habitat in the canyons.	yes. surveys and habitat suitability were studied in 2002 and 2003. suitable habitats were identified. BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding birds. these habitats will receive increased protection and restoration efforts.
Taxidea Taxus	CSSC	wide range of habitats including Mojave desert scrub and pinyon juniper woodland	known in most locations	Yes. BLM will not formally survey this species because it would require bait trapping. staff will note sightings.
Spermophilus mohaveensis	CT	Diverse shrubs, forbs, and grasses with canopies dominated by creosote or Joshua tree. important food sources are winterfat and spiny cholla, sagebrush and Joshua. 700 to 1700 m	species occurrence records exist for much of the western Mojave planning area including the eastern Sierra canyons.	Yes. BLM will protect habitat by encouraging traffic to stay on designated routes.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Corynorhinus townsendi ssp pallescens	BLM CSSC addition	roosts in mines: hibernates in cool caves or mine; maternity colonies in warmer portions of caves or mines; forages in desert but ranges into high elevation forests.	suitable habitat occurs	Yes. BLM will close routes that lead to potential roost or hibernation sites and will not allow driving u washes. wash habitat produces insects on which bats forage.
Allium Shevockii	BLM SS CNSP List 1B	pinyon-juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest, on rocky soils, 850 to 2500 m elevation	this species occurs inside the jawbone-Butterbredt ACEC boundary.	No. no known threat form OHV activity.
Mentzelia tridentata	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Mojave Desert scrub; 700 to 1600 m elevation	known to occur in Red Rock canyon State Park an may occur in adjacent BLM lands.	no. no known threat to populations form OHV activity
Mimulus shevockii	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Joshua tree woodland, pinyon-juniper woodland on sandy, granitic soils; 825 to 1340 m elevation	This species occurs on BLM lands inside the Jawbone-Butterbredt ACEC.	Yes
Calochortus striatus	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	chaparral, chenopod scrub, Mojave Desert scrub, meadows, and seeps on alkaline, mesic sites; elevation 70 to 1595 m	This species occurs in Red Rock Canyon State Park and also just outside the SW boundary of Jawbone-Butterbredt ACEC.	Yes
Charina bottae ssp. umbratica	CT	higher elevations, rock outcrops, riparian areas; possibly present in the ACEC	Habitat exists in Jawbone Butterbredt ACEC, but no records of the species exist in the ACEC	No. Lower priority species at this time because no records of its occurrence in the management areas exist, and other species are higher priority

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

<i>Clemmys marmorata</i> ssp.	BLMSS	potentially present on the west slopes of the ACEC, particularly at Kelso Creek	WPT occurs at the Kern River Preserve and could occur on the west side of the Jawbone ACEC.	No. No records of its occurrence in the management areas exist. Habitat at Kelso Creek is marginal due to discontinuous flow. Aquatic linkage with Kern River Preserve and South Fork, Kern River does not exist.
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> ssp.	CSSC	sparsely vegetated woodland, sandy loam soils of stabilized dunes, and undisturbed desert scrub at the western edge of the Mojave Desert	This species occurs in the Jawbone-Butterbredt ACEC	No. This species is considered low priority at this time because other species and their habitats warrant immediate attention. Little is known about this species at this time.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	CSSC2	upland, flooded, agricultural, and habitats with low vegetation (saltbush or creosote scrub)	This species occurs as a fairly common migrant and uncommon winter resident.	No. Numbers of wintering northern harriers are too small for meaningful monitoring and management significance.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	CSSC3	during migration and in the winter occurs in montane forest, Joshua tree woodland, and riparian areas.	This species occurs as an uncommon migrant and winter resident.	No. Numbers of wintering sharpshinned hawks are too small and mobile for meaningful monitoring and management significance.
<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	CSSC3	breeding in open montane forests and riparian woodlands	This species occurs in Walker Pass in the summer. Small numbers of winter migrants may supplement year-round resident birds.	Yes

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Buteo swainsoni	CT	riparian woodland or sparse savannah with tall (usually > 40 feet) cottonwood or large willow for nesting and adjacent open land such as native grasslands, cereal or alfalfa fields for foraging	Records come from Kelso Valley inside Jawbone-Butterbret ACEC. Potential foraging habitat occurs widely, but the species is not known to nest in the ACEC.	No. Although BLM periodically surveys and monitors for nesting raptors, nesting has not been documented for this species
Buteo regalis	BLMSS CSSC3	winter habitat in native grasslands and shrubsteppes; also pastures and fallow cropland with abundant rodents.	This species occurs as a winter visitor or migrant and most numerous in weedy grasslands and agricultural regions.	No. Numbers of wintering ferruginous hawks are too small for meaningful monitoring.
Charadrius alexandrinus	BLMSS	freshwater seeps at desert dry lakes, saline lakes	Known to have nested at Koehn Dry Lake when agricultural runoff accumulated in the Lake	Yes. BLM surveys for this species at Koehn Dry Lake in years with rainy spring weather.
Coccyzus americanus ssp.	CE	breeding in extensive cotton / willow riparian habitat with large trees, closed canopy, and large tree crown and foliage volume	This species is a migrant in the Jawbone ACEC along Kelso Creek. This species breeds nearby at the Kern River Preserve	Yes. Surveys were conducted in 2002 and 2003 and this species was documented at Kelso Creek and in Sand Canyon. Periodic monitoring of potential suitable riparian habitats will occur. Yes. BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding birds. These habitats will receive increased protection and restoration efforts.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Asio otus	CSSC2	both breeding and winter habitats in clued conifer woodlands; also Joshua tree woodlands in the winter.	Nesting by this species has occurred in conifer woodlands in the Jawbone-Butterbrecht ACEC.	No. Species status and remoteness does not justify survey and monitoring at this time. Appreciable potential nesting and roosting habitat occurs in wilderness.
Asio flammeus	CSSC2	open desert terrain, agricultural fields	Uncommon to rare winter resident	No. Numbers are too small for to warrant management attention. BLM has one record of this species at Koehn Dry Lake and one record just south of El Paso Mountains in 2004.
Chaetura vauxi	CSSC addition	occurs as a migrant in the Jawbone ACEC but breeds in the nearby Sierra Nevada	Swifts are present as overflight migrants.	No. There are no known breeding sites on public lands within the management areas.
Pyrocephalus rubinus	CSSC1	nests in parklands, at golf courses, or in native riparian woodlands with large cottonwoods and willows	This species breeds sporadically nearby in the city of Ridgecrest and at the Kern River Preserve.	No. However, BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding birds. These habitats will receive increased protection and restoration efforts.
Myiarchus tyrannulus	CSSC3	riparian woodland or forest dominated by cottonwoods and willows. In residential areas, the species may nest in planted trees or even telephone poles	This species nests close by at the Kern River Preserve.	Yes. BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding birds. These habitats will receive increased protection and restoration efforts.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Lanius ludovicianus	CSSC addition	foraging may occur in all habitats, especially those with open terrain and well-spaced lookout posts. Breeding requires patches of dense vegetation to hide nests	This species breeds in all project areas. Winter migrants augment the resident population in our area.	No. BLM will monitor upland habitat on which this species depends. Since this species is commonly seen in the lands managed by Ridgecrest BLM , BLM is no longer formally monitoring this species.
Vireo vicinior	CSSC2	arid slopes dominated by shrubs, but interspersed typically with pinyon, juniper, Joshua-trees	Historically this species bred in pinyon-juniper woodland habitat at Walker pass.	No. Habitat is predominately in designated wilderness managed by BLM and USFS
Toxostoma bendirei	BLMSS CSSC3	Upland habitat: Joshua tree woodland in the Kelso Creek watershed	Known to breed in very small numbers in Jawbone-Butterbrecht ACEC	Yes.
Toxostoma lecontei	BLMSS CSSC3	Upland Habitat: desert washes and flats with scattered shrubs, cacti, and a few small trees, including Joshua trees, plus large areas of open, sandy, or alkaline terrain.	Known to breed in all project locations	Yes.
Dendroica petechia	CSSC2	nests in riparian forest and woodland with cottonwood and willows	Occasionally abundant migrant through Butterbrecht Canyon in the spring; no known nesting in the Jawbone ACEC, riparian restoration could create habitat in the ACEC	Yes.
Icteria virens	CSSC2	nests in riparian forest and woodland with cottonwood and willows. During migration, the species may appear in all vegetation types.	nests in riparian forest and woodland with cottonwood and willows. During migration, the species may appear in all vegetation types. annually).	Yes.
Piranga rubra	CSSC2	riparian woodland, usually dominated by large cottonwoods and willows.	As many as 30 to 38 pairs nest at the nearby Kern River Preserve. This species is not known to breed in the ACEC	Yes.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Agelaius tricolor	CSSC addition	nests colonially in tule marshes along the South Fork of the Kern river.	Marsh habitats for nesting do not occur on BLM lands; wintering birds visit agricultural fields and home sites in NE Kern County.	No. There is no known suitable nesting habitat for this species on public lands.
Myotis yumanensis	BLMSS	roosts in buildings or bridges, occasionally caves and mines	No known records come from the BLM part of the Jawbone ACEC. Records come from the Kern River Canyon.	Yes, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Myotis thysanodes	BLMSS	roosts in rock crevices, caves, mines, buildings, and other protected sites; forages in desert and pinyon/juniper woodlands.	No known records come from the BLM part of the Jawbone ACEC. Records come from the Kern River Canyon.	No. However, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Myotis volans	BLMSS	roosts in trees, rock crevices, buildings and abandoned mines in pinyon-juniper woodlands; forages in woodlands and riparian areas.	No known records come from the BLM area. Records come from the nearby Paiute Mountains	No. However, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Myotis ciliolabrum	BLMSS	roosts in rock crevices, under boulders, buildings, and mines	No known records come from the BLM lands. Records come from the Kern River Canyon.	No. However, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Euderma maculatum	BLMSS CSSC addition	roosts in cliff crevices, but habitat preferences not well described; migrates to higher elevations in summer	No known records come from the BLM lands. Records come from nearby Red Rock Canyon State park.	Yes, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process
Antrozous pallidus	BLMSS CSSC addition	roosts in caves and mines; colonial intraand inter-specifically	Known from Red Rock Canyon State Park and the Rand Mountains.	Yes, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Eumops perotis	BLMSS CSSC2	roosts at low elevations rock crevices, often in exfoliating slabs of granite or sandstone; feeds high above the ground.	No known records come from the BLM lands. Records come from the Kern River Canyon.	Yes. BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Perognathus alticolus ssp.	BLMSS CSSC3	habitat is poorly described - principally desert annual grasslands and shrub lands.	Known from Sand Canyon, about 8 mi E by road. This species may occur in the area.	No. Insufficient information and higher priority species does not warrant work on this species at this time.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Perognathus parvus	BLMSS	found in Joshua tree and pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert shrubland, montane chaparral and sagebrush, and bunchgrass lands between 3,380 and 5,300 feet elevation; know from 6 locales in a limited range between Kelso Valley to Sand Canyon on the interface between the Sierra Nevada and Mojave Desert; habitat and meteorological requirements for breeding are not known (Laabs, West Mojave Species Accounts, 1997)	The species is known from Kelso Valley, Horse Canyon, Sage Canyon, Freeman Canyon, Indian Wells Canyon, and Sand Canyon.	No. Insufficient information and higher priority species does not warrant work on this species at this time.
Bassariscus astutus	CFPS	woodlands, generally above 300 m elevation	Likely to occur in pinyonjuniper and Joshua tree woodlands in BLM lands.	No. BLM does not survey or monitor this species because it is largely nocturnal and would require bait trapping

PART 2 - Section III - Map(s) of Project Area

Attachments:

[Raptor habitat map](#)

[Habitat map 2](#)

[Mojave Ground Squirrel Habitat Map](#)

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 3

Table 3 - Data (Including Baseline Data) and Management Program for Species and/or Sensitive Habitats

Species/Habitat	Known Information	Methodology	Concerns / Risks / Uncertainties	Management Objective(s)	Management Action(s)	Success Criteria

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Phacelia nashiana	Canyons with populations include Indian Wells, Sand, Short, 9 Mile, and Grapevine Canyons. Often grows on steep gravelly slopes.	BLM staff visits the known localities in April to determine health of the habitat. BLM also documents new populations.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants to avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threatens the habitats and populations of this species	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles.
Cymopterus deserticola	Large population east of Cuddeback Lake	BLM staff visits the known localities in April to determine health of the known population and habitat. BLM also documents new populations.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threaten the habitats and populations of this species	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles
Eriophyllum mohavense	Only one population is recorded in our area. It is east of Cuddeback Lake. No other records.	BLM staff will inventory this species to determine where it occurs.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threaten the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles.
Eschscholtzia minutiflora ssp Twisselmannii	Only one population has been recorded in the Red Mountain Subregion, in Klinker Mt USGS quad.	BLM staff will inventory this species to determine where it occurs.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threaten the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Deinandra mohavensis	Populations found in Eastern Sierra Canyons	BLM staff visits the known localities in April to determine health of the habitat. BLM also documents new populations.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threaten the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles.
Seep/wetland habitat in Red Rock Canyon S.P.: Calochortus striatus	The one site and population of concern is located in Red Rock Canyon State Park. Limited potential for occurrence on BLM managed lands.	BLM staff or contractors visit the one known biannually to determine health of the habitat and limited populations.	CNPS considers this species as in fair danger of extirpation with threats from grazing, urbanization, and road construction	BLM conserves as thriving all populations of the alkali mariposa lily outside of formally designated Alkali Mariposa Lily Conservati on Areas.	BLM acquires, where necessary, land with alkali mariposa lily habitat.	Alkali mariposa lily habitat has zero damage from
Gopherus agassizii	Desert tortoise, the state reptile of California, has undergone a rapid population decline, due to depressed immune system and accompanying diseases, human activities such as livestock grazing, highway and offhighway vehicle use, collection, shooting, fires, habitat fragmentation, and toxic heavy metals ingestion.	Long-term demographic study on plots at 4-year intervals allows study of tortoise population condition and trend, habitat quality, and human caused impacts. Study of tortoise mortality and habitat quality throughout the Fremont Kramer in relationship to OHV use.	BLM wildlife biologists have concern that desert tortoise populations will disappear from public lands. The current role of motorized recreation on the fates of tortoises is not clear, except in the case of highway mortality. BLM is investing in public outreach to have everyone contribute to tortoise conservation.	1. Protect remaining desert tortoises in all areas where tortoises still occur	1. Improve or restore the extent of suitable desert tortoise habitat.	1. Reduce wild dog and common raven populations in desert tortoise habitats.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Raptors: Eagles, hawks, falcons, and owls	Record occurrence: Location, habitat type, date, proximity to route, nest site, etc.	CDCA Plan, CNDDDB, BLM Aerial Raptor Survey of 2005	Route designation requires consideration of raptor site locations and potential disturbance.	1. Maintain a sustainable population of breeding pairs.	1. Maintain data base on sightings of raptors and nests.	1. Maintain a stable or increasing population of raptors.
Kelso Valley Upland Habitat Thrashers)	Loss of habitat and fragmentation due to OHV route proliferation.	Assess habitat condition and trend.	Loss of upland habitat	Maintain and improve upland habitat	Locate areas where illegal trespass and habitat degradation is occurring	No loss of upland habitat
Wetland riparian habitat (riparian birds and bats)	Site locations; limited information about OHV effects and riparian habitat condition.	Assessment of OHV impacts to riparian areas and development of data base	OHV damage to habitat	Maintain and improve riparian habitat	Locate riparian areas where illegal trespass and habitat degradation is occurring	No loss of riparian habitat
Abandoned mine and cave habitats bats and owls)	Limited inventory. Some bat locations known from previous CDC work	Surveys of abandoned mines and caves to detect bat populations according to a protocol established by the California Department of Conservation (CDC) Abandoned Mine Unit and BLM.	Human intrusion into abandoned mines and caves where species of bats occur causes bats to abandon suitable habitat in abandoned mines and natural caves	Minimize loss of abandoned mine and cave habitat.	Close or fence abandoned mine habitats to make OHV areas safe for users and maintain habitat to the extent possible	1. Maintain healthy populations of bats, owls and other wildlife that uses mine habitats.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
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 Application: General Application Requirements

Spermophilus mohavensis	Considerable information on this species occurrence is found in the CDCA Plan, CNDDDB, and a few papers written by BLM and CDFG biologists, and private researchers.	BLM and the California Department of Fish and Game will prepare a conservation plan and long-term monitoring strategy based on the West Mojave Plan in 2005-2006. Long-term monitoring is planned for 2006 on public lands within the proposed Conservation Area.	This species is difficult to monitor. Habitat indicators may be one method to determine population size and impacts to the species from vehicular travel. Habitat loss is occurring rapidly in the Victorville to Adelanto corridor along CA Highway 395. Wildlife biologists do not know whether land acquisition by BLM will mitigate for lost habitat in the south part of the species range.	Maintain and improve Mohave ground squirrel habitat	Locate areas in the Mohave Ground Squirrel Conservation Area where illegal trespass and habitat degradation is occurring	No loss of Mohave Ground Squirrel habitat
Taxidea taxus	Little to none	BLM staff will note sightings and record in a database	Disturbance by OHV activities on designated routes.	Maintain quality habitats and promote healthy populations of badgers	Record sightings in a data base and identify areas where OHV use is damaging habitat	Maintenance of quality habitat.
Mimulus shevockii	Joshua tree woodland, pinyon-juniper woodland on sandy, granitic soils; 825 to 1340 m elevation. This species occurs on BLM lands inside the Jawbone-Butterbrecht ACEC.	BLM will inspect and photograph the known habitats of the populations annually to detect change over time. This will indicate whether vehicles have impacted the habitat	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants to avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threatens the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has little to no damage from OHV vehicles.

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 4

Table 4: Summary of HMP Monitoring Program

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Species/Habitat	Change Detection Methodology	Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology, Including Triggers	Identify Any Applicable Validation Monitoring (Focused Studies)
Red Mountain Subregion Sensitive Plant Species	BLM will inspect and photograph the known habitats of the populations annually to detect change over time. This will indicate whether vehicles have impacted the habitat.	If OHV activity is apparent, protective action will be taken.	BLM will monitor these species annually to determine if impacts are occurring
Eastern Sierra sensitive plant species	BLM inspects and photographs the known habitats of the populations annually to detect change over time. This will indicate whether vehicles have impacted the habitat.	If OHV activity is apparent, protective action will be taken.	BLM monitors this species annually to determine if impacts are occurring
Red Rock Canyon State Park Sensitive Species (Red Rock Poppy, Red Rock Tarplant, Three tooth Blazing Star)	BLM and Red Rock Canyon State Park personnel inspect known habitat for the species to determine whether vehicles have stayed away from the habitat.	If vehicles have damaged sites or if damage comes from BLM lands, the State Park asks BLM to fence the sites, redirect OHV routes away from washes into the Park. BLM monitors the effectiveness of the measures	Not applicable at this time.
Mimulus shevockii	BLM personnel inspect known habitat for the species to determine whether vehicles have stayed away from the habitat.	If vehicles have damaged habitat BLM will protect sites by fencing and law enforcement to redirect OHV use away from habitat. BLM monitors the effectiveness of the measures	Not applicable at this time.
Seep/wetland habitat in Red Rock Canyon S.P.: Calochortus striatus	BLM and Red Rock Canyon State Park personnel inspect known habitat for the species to determine whether vehicles have stayed away from the habitat.	If vehicles have damaged sites or if damage comes from BLM lands, the State Park asks BLM to fence the sites, redirect OHV routes away from washes into the Park. BLM monitors the effectiveness of the measures.	Not applicable at this time.
Gopherus agassizii	BLM personnel monitor habitat to determine whether vehicles have stayed on designated routes.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat or finds evidence of tortoises killed by OHVs, BLM will restore routes and direct traffic to other routes.	Continue monitoring tortoise habitat to determine if habitat is improving.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Raptors: Eagles, hawks, falcons, and owls	BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the habitat used by raptors for foraging and nesting. BLM will assess whether vehicles have stayed on designated routes and whether areas need to be temporarily closed due to proximity to raptor nests, especially golden eagles.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat used by raptors, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Continue monitoring raptor habitat and their nests to determine whether habitat quality is being maintained or improving. Continue monitoring OHV trespass to identify problem locations.
Upland Habitat (Thrasher and Vireo species)	BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the upland habitat. BLM will assess whether vehicles have stayed on designated routes and whether habitat is being degraded.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Continue monitoring habitat to determine whether habitat quality is being maintained or improving. Continue monitoring OHV trespass to identify problem locations.
Wetland riparian habitat (riparian birds and bats)	BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the habitat used by riparian species. BLM will assess whether vehicles have degraded the riparian habitat.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. Fencing may be necessary. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Continue monitoring habitat to determine whether habitat quality is being maintained or improving. Continue monitoring OHV trespass to identify problem locations.
Abandoned mine and cave habitats (bats and owls)	Monitor bat gates to be sure that people have not vandalized them.	Monitor how many OHV users are injured in abandoned mine incidents.	Continue monitoring bat habitat to assess whether human disturbance is diminishing.
Spermophilus mohavensis	BLM will attempt to separate the impacts from weather and human activities.	This species is difficult to monitor. Habitat indicators may be the best method to determine population health and impacts from OHVs. If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated.	Vegetation monitoring will indicate the trends in habitat quality and consequent population health.
Taxidea taxus	BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the habitat used by badgers. BLM will assess whether vehicles have degraded the badgers habitat through route proliferation.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Not applicable at this time.

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 5

Table 5. Management Review and Response; Adaptive Management

Monitoring Methodology	How Monitoring Information Will Inform Management	How Data Will Be Analyzed	Management Response to Identified Triggers	Who Will Plan Management Response
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Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

BLM will inspect and photograph the known habitats of the sensitive plant populations annually to detect change over time. This will indicate whether vehicles have impacted the habitat.	Monitoring will inform BLM if OHV use is impacting known populations and habitats due to route proliferation or noncompliance with designated route system.	Data relating to occurrences of the plant and occurrences of OHV tracks will be mapped to assess overlap and potential OHV impacts.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat used by raptors, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in If vehicles have damaged habitat, BLM would protect the sites, redirecting OHVs away from habitat and monitoring effectiveness.	Management with recommendations from staff
BLM personnel monitor Gopher Tortoise habitat to determine whether vehicles have stayed on designated routes	BLM biologists will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports and meetings	Biologists will correlate tortoise sighting data with data indicating illegal OHV traffic.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat or finds evidence of tortoises killed by OHVs, BLM will designate routes away from tortoise populations	Management with recommendations from staff
BLM will monitor the quality of the habitat for foraging and nesting Raptors. BLM will assess whether vehicles left designated routes and if areas need to be temporarily closed due to proximity to nests	BLM biologists will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports.	Biologists will identify where illegal routes are too close to nesting sites.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat used by raptors, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified	Management with recommendations from staff
BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the upland and riparian habitat. BLM will assess whether vehicles have stayed on designated routes and whether habitat is being degraded.	BLM biologists will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports.	Biologists will map OHV trespass locations and will identify where illegal routes need to be rehabilitated	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will closed and rehabilitated. Fencing may be necessary. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Management with recommendations from staff

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Monitor bat gates to be sure that people have not vandalized them.	BLM biologists will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports	BLM will try to compare numbers of human injuries related to abandoned mines with numbers before mines were backfilled (or closed to human access.)	Management will decide how abandoned mine habitat will be closed to human access to create a safer OHV environment	Management with recommendations from staff
Monitor Mohave Ground Squirrel habitat and try to attempt to separate the impacts from weather and human activities.	BLM biologists will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports.	Locations with Habitat that has been impacted by OHV's will be mapped.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Management with recommendations from staff
BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the habitat used by badgers. BLM will assess whether vehicles have degraded the badgers habitat through route proliferation.	BLM biologists will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports and meetings	Biologists will map badger locations and will identify where illegal routes are deteriorating the habitat.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Management with recommendations from staff

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 6

Table 6: Previous Year's Monitoring Results

Monitoring Accomplishments	Results	Were Objectives and Success Criteria Achieved?
Monitored habitat of Charlotte's Phacelia for impacts from OHV travel	All three known sites plus three new sites were found; no OHV intrusions onto habitat.	Helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts, partially achieving objectives.
Monitored habitat of Desert Cymopterus for direct impacts from OHV travel on BLM lands and indirect impacts in the Red Mountain Sub-region.	Found large populations east of Cuddeback Lake in 2009	Successful, found even larger population than originally thought.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Raptor monitoring in areas with OHV Travel	Conducted Burrowing Owl Monitoring in Spangler Hills Open Area: Found 3 families in 2005 and couldn't relocate in succeeding years.	Successful, but more monitoring is needed
Rare Bats and Mine Habitats	Large number of mines monitored to gather baseline data. No analysis possible as this is baseline data only.	Successful, able to maintain monitoring schedule with BLM staff and volunteers.
Monitored habitat of Mojave tarweed for impacts from OHV travel	All three known sites plus three new sites were found; no OHV intrusions onto habitat.	Successful, Helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts,
Monitored habitat of Red Rock tarweed for direct impacts from OHV travel and indirect impacts from OHV activity on BLM Lands.	No OHV intrusions onto habitat or impacts from BLM lands.	Successful, Helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts,
Monitored habitat of Kelso Creek monkeyflower for impacts from OHV travel	No OHV intrusions onto habitat noted.	Successful, Helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts,
Monitored habitat of alkali mariposa lily for direct impacts from OHV travel and indirect impacts from OHV activity on BLM Lands.	No OHV intrusions onto habitat	Successful, Helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts
Biological Diversity Monitoring: Bird Species at desert sites with and without OHV travel	Conducted bird studies in creosote habitat and Joshua Tree woodland habitat. This is baseline monitoring data so there is no plans to analyze the data at this point.	Successful, able to maintain monitoring schedule with BLM staff and volunteers.
Land-based survey of breeding raptor birds	Monitored golden eagle nest, prairie falcons, burrowing owls, great horned owls, barn owls, and others.	Successful, able to get information on successful nesting for prairie falcons.
Monitored Desert Tortoise: Sightings and Habitat	Many tortoises sighted in Rand Mountains and a few in Jawbone-Butterbrecht ACEC	Ongoing monitoring
Restoration/compliance Monitoring	Overall, restoration seems to be holding.	Successful, able to monitor majority of restoration sites

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 7

Table 7: Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

Management Actions	Species/ Habitat	Date Completed or Planned - mm/dd/yyyy	Changes Needed to HMP
Population Monitoring	Eriophyllum mohavense	05/01/2009	Yes. Begin to monitor this population.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Student Conservation Association
 Application: General Application Requirements

Population Monitoring	Eschscholtzia minutiflora ssp Twisselmannii	05/01/2010	Yes. Begin to monitor this population.
Trespass monitoring will indicate the trends in habitat quality.	Sensitive species habitat	05/01/2010	No. Continue to enforce staying on designated routes.
Habitat Restoration	Desert Tortoise, Mojave Ground Squirrel, all other sensitive species	05/01/2010	No. Continue to restore illegal routes
Enforcement of vehicular travel on open routes.	All Habitat, All species	05/01/2010	No. Continue to enforce staying on designated routes
Maintenance of open routes in OHV areas	All Habitat, All species	05/01/2010	No. Continue maintaining routes.
Remediation of hazardous mine shafts and pits.	All Habitat	05/01/2010	No. Continue directional signing of routes.
Biological Diversity Monitoring at desert sites with and without OHV Travel	Sensitive Bird species	05/01/2010	No. Continue this monitoring in riparian areas where bird populations are greater and where nesting densities are greater.
Dry Lake bed breeding bird survey	Snowy Plover	05/01/2010	Yes, this study should continue and should expand to Cuddeback Lake if weather regimes continue to bring above average precipitation.
Sensitive plant species monitoring	All management area species	05/01/2010	No. Continue monitoring these populations to detect change in numbers, quality of habitat, etc.
Land-based survey of breeding raptors	Eagles, falcons, Owls, Hawks, etc	05/01/2010	No. Continue monitoring these populations to detect change in numbers of breeding pairs, quality of habitat, etc.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 8

Table 8 Management Actions Taken in Response to HMP-related Public Concerns

Concern Raised by Public	Actions Taken to Address the Concern
no concerns raised	no concerns raised

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APP # 700152

A. Soil Conservation

- a. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select Yes or No) ☒ Yes ☐ No

B. Soil Conservation Plan

Attachments:

[Soil Conservation Plan](#)

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APP # 700152

A. Public Notification Efforts

Check all that apply: (Please select applicable values)

- ☐ Notice to interested Parties/Groups (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format)
- ☐ Published on Applicant's Website (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format)
- ☐ Published in Newspaper
- ☒ News Release Issued
- ☐ Public Meeting(s) Hearing(s) Held

B. Public Comments

comments received by the public addressed the question of whether or not such intensive restoration and prevention methods where needed. The grant was then modified so as to explain that the already existing patrols, signing, kiosks and information distributed by the BLM has not been successful at prevention damaging incursions into wilderness. There have already bee less intensive restoration attempts in the proposed site that have not been successful, indicating that more intensive measures are needed.

refer to the updated description of the proposed project.

C. Application Development as a result of Public Comments

- a. Were changes mades to the Application as a result of public comments? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No
Yes or No)

- b. Describe how public comments affected the Application

public comments effected the application by encouraging a more detailed outline of why the project is needed, and what the current conditions of the proposed site are.

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APP # 700152

1. Applicant Certifications

A. General Conditions

- A. The Applicant hereby certifies, under the penalty of perjury, compliance with the following ☒ terms and conditions:
1. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees to monitor the condition of soils and wildlife in the Project Area each year in order to determine whether the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to Public Resource Code (PRC), Section 5090.35 and the HMP prepared pursuant to Section 5090.53(a) are being met.
 2. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion, to repair and prevent accelerated erosion, until the same soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is met.
 3. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion until the same HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is met.
 4. The Applicant agrees to enforce the registration of off-highway motor vehicles and the other provisions of Division 16.5 (commencing with Section 38000) of the Vehicle Code and to enforce the other applicable laws regarding the operation of off-highway motor vehicles.
 5. The Applicant agrees to cooperate with appropriate law enforcement entities to provide proper law enforcement at and around the Facility.
 6. The Applicant's Project is in accordance with local or federal plans and the strategic plan for OHV Recreation prepared by the OHMVR Division.

B. Programmatic Conditions

B. The Applicant must describe the following programmatic conditions:

1. Identify the potential for the facility to reduce illegal and unauthorized OHV Recreation activities in the surrounding areas:
the areas surrounding the El Paso Wilderness are open at least in a limited manor to OHV use. This restoration project has embedded measures to prevent further illegal OHV use of wilderness.
2. Describe how the Applicant is meeting the operations and maintenance needs of any existing OHV Recreation Facility under its jurisdiction:
No facilities exist under applicant's jurisdiction

C. Fee Collection

Describe how fees collected pursuant to Section 38230 of the Vehicle Code (in-lieu funds) are utilized and whether the fees complement the Applicant's proposed Project:

D. Compliance with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C)

Projects within the O&M category that affect lands identified as inventoried roadless areas by the U.S. Forest Service, are compliant with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C). (Please select Yes or No)

☒ Yes ☐ No

2. Governing Body Resolution

Attachments:

[SCA Resolution](#)

3. Land Manager Authorization

Attachments:

[BLM Authorization](#)

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APP # 700152

1. OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

- a. Does the land manager agency provide legal OHV riding opportunity? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)

Starting (Month/Year) 10/2007

Ending (Month/Year) 09/2008

- b. Off-Highway Vehicle Opportunity Ratio (OHV Ratio) opportunity

- i. Months of OHV Opportunity (OHV Months) 12

- ii. Total Miles Of Routes Available For OHV Recreation 3040

- iii. Total Acres Of Open Riding Available For OHV Recreation 79378

- iv. OHV Visitation (visitor days) 901655

- v. Ratio of OHV Visitation/OHV Opportunity 10.94

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary (2)

- c. Reference Document that support the responses to a. and b. on previous page

Bureau of Land Management's informational management database

- d. Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) = OHV Ratio x OHV Months / 12 10.94

Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) Score 2

2. Quality of OHV Opportunity

Land Manager's OHV program 12

Check all that apply (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available for distribution at no cost (2 points)
☒ Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available on the Land Manager's website (2 points)
☒ Map indicates relative difficulty of each OHV trail (2 points)
☒ Map indicates appropriate OHV use type (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, etc.) (2 points)
☒ At least fifty percent of the staging areas include support facilities (restrooms, picnic tables, trash cans, shade structures) (2 points)
☒ Majority of trail intersections are signed with information such as: trail names, directional signs, relative difficulty, mileage to next feature (2 points)

3. Variety of OHV Opportunity

- a. Skill levels (e.g., beginner, intermediate, advanced) indicated by publicly available maps or signage marking trails with relative difficulty 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ 3 or more skill levels (5 points) ☐ 2 skill levels (3 points)
☐ 1 skill level (1 point) ☐ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

- b. Type of OHV Opportunity (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, RUV, Sand Rail/Dune Buggy) 6

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ Opportunities for 3 or more vehicle types (6 points) ☐ Opportunities for 2 vehicle types (3 points)

☐ Opportunity for only 1 vehicle type (1 point)

☐ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

4. Agency Contribution

Cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include cost of indirect overhead): 2036123

% Funded by OHV Trust Fund (do not include in-lieu funds): 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ No OHV Trust Funds were used (6 points)

☐ 10% or less of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (4 points)

☐ 11% to 25% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (3 points)

☒ 26% to 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (1 point)

☐ More than 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (No points)

Reference Document

Management information System/budget and funds status/reporting by subcategory or major category

5. Project Performance

For Applicant's OHV grant Projects which reached the end of the Project performance period within the last two years, the percentage of all deliverables accomplished 2

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ 100% of Deliverable accomplished (5 points)

☐ 75% to 99% of Deliverables accomplished (3 points)

☐ Less than 75% of Deliverables accomplished (No points)

☒ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)

6. Previous Year Performance

In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit. 2

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY (Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit (3 points)

☒ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)

☐ In the previous year the Applicant has not been responsive (No points)

7. Prevention of OHV trespass

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Fence (Page 1)

- a. Is site a completely fenced facility such that OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas is prevented? 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☒ No (answer items b and c)

☐ Yes (10 points, explain and then skip to item 8)

Explain 'Yes' response:

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Patrol (Page 2)

- b. The majority of OHV Opportunity areas are patrolled (Check the one most appropriate) 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ At least 5 days per week (5 points)
☐ At least once per week (3 points)
☐ At least once per month (1 point)
☐ Less than once per month (No points)

Explain patrol efforts (e.g., frequency of patrol, patrol personnel, percent of lands covered by patrols)

At least 5 days per week there are BLM employees patrolling the various OHV areas. anywhere from 9-14 law-enforcement rangers, 2 park rangers, and numerous other staff patrol these areas on various days and hours.

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Measures (Page 3)

- c. Measures to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas 5

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Barriers and/or signing are used to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas (3 points)
☒ Education programs, maps and/or brochures provided to the public address OHV trespass, including respect for private property (2 points)

Explain measures utilized to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas

There are a variety of measures taken to prevent trespass into these areas. BLM signs with carsonites that have closed route stickers on them. Also brown carsonites with various informational stickers on them such as "limited use area/stay on designated routes", designated route ID numbers, wilderness boundaries behind the sign, "restoration area" "closed to all use" and "private property". there are free maps offered and kiosks and online that provide information on where the legal routes are.

All of the above demonstrates how Barriers, signing and education are being employed.

8. OHV Education

8 OHV Education - Page 1

- a. Education materials available onsite 10

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Free literature is provided to visitors describing safe and responsible OHV recreational practices (5 points)
☒ Bulletin boards, signs or kiosks, at the majority of staging areas, trailheads, or other areas where the public gathers provide information concerning safe and responsible OHV Recreation (5 points)

- b. Applicant or Land Manager provides formal programs, educational talks, school field trips, etc. to the public to educate them on safe and responsible OHV recreational practices: 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ 50 or more per year (3 points) ☐ 20 to 49 times per year (2 points)
☒ 5 to 19 times per year (1 point) ☐ Less than 5 times per year (No points)

8. OHV Education - Page 2

- c. When Facility is open, staff are available at trailheads, visitor centers and/or entrance stations to provide information on safe and responsible OHV use 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ Daily (5 points) ☐ On all weekends (4 points)
☐ On the majority of weekends (2 points) ☐ On major holidays (1 point)

☐ None of the above (No points)

- d. ATV Safety Institute and/or Motorcycle Safety Foundation approved training courses are offered 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ Weekly (3 points)

☒ Monthly (1 point)

☐ Less frequently than monthly (No points)

Describe Land Manager's onsite education efforts:

There are administrative at the front desk to answer any any questions that the public might have pertaining to OHV use. There are also kiosks that the entrance to mark routes that provide informational pamphlets on OHV recreation. Also there are classes on safety training that are offered on a monthly basis.

9. Website

- a. OHV outreach efforts are accomplished through the Land Manager's website 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ No (skip to question 10)

☒ Yes (provide URL address and answer item b)

Provide URL address <http://www.blm.gov/ga/st/ne/fo/ridgecdrest.html>

- b. The Land Manager's website contains the following items 5

(Check all that apply) - Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 5 points. (Please select applicable values)

☒ Map to location

☐ Hours of operation

☒ Safety information

☐ Visitor facilities

☒ Contact information

☐ News releases

☒ Information on responsible riding

☐ Map of Facilities

☐ Fee schedule

☒ Seasonal restrictions

☐ Link to Division Website

☐ Law enforcement contact information

10. OHV Outreach

Check all forms of OHV outreach the Applicant utilizes: 3

Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 3 points. (Please select applicable values)

☐ Billboards

☐ CDs and/or DVDs

☒ Community meetings

☐ OHV dealers

☐ Fairs

☒ News releases

☒ Other (specify) [Information tables at OHV hotspots during holiday weekends]

☐ Television

☐ Parades

☐ Radio

☐ Programs at schools

11. Natural and Cultural Resources

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 1

- a. Is the Land Manager's OHV area a completely fenced track facility with little or no native vegetation?

0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☒ No (answer item b)

☐ Yes (5 points, explain and then skip to item 12)

Explain 'Yes' response

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 2

b. Resource Management Information System 5

Does the Land Manager maintain a management information system managed by qualified environmental staff that identifies and monitors the impacts of the OHV activity and contains at least the following:

- Ongoing survey/inventory of species
- Ongoing survey/inventory of archeological sites
- Biological monitoring that measures changes in populations
- Components that evaluate the effects of OHV recreation and related activity on the species;
- Recommendations for improvement in species management
- Strategies to respond to changing conditions that affect the survival or reproduction of species? (Please select one from list)

☐ No (No points)

☒ Yes (5 points)

Reference Document

California Natural Diversity Database

Ridgecrest Desert Tortoise Database

BLM Statewide Heritage GIS Database

12. Soil Management

12. Soil Management - Page 1

a. Land Manager has developed a systematic methodology for evaluating soil conditions of its OHV Opportunities? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ No (No points)

☒ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Formal Soil Monitoring includes an OHV soil loss monitoring checklist with color coding for the soil condition rating. Green means that the soil on the trail is satisfactorily not eroding. Yellow means that maintenance is needed and Red means that major maintenance is needed to prevent soil loss.

b. Land Manager has developed methods to address soil issues? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ No (No points)

☒ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response The BLM maintenance crew build run-outs, out-slope trails, and other water control features to prevent soil erosion.

12. Soil Management - Page 2

c. Land Manager performs soil monitoring 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☒ Monthly (3 points)

☐ After major rain events (2 points)

☐ Annually (No points)

13. Sound Level Testing

The Applicant or Land Manager conducts, or causes to be conducted, sound level testing 2

(Check only one if applicable) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ On most (50% or more) holidays and weekends (4 points)
- ☒ At least 25% but less than 50% of holidays and weekends (2 points)
- ☐ Less than 25% of holidays and weekends (No points)

Describe the sound testing program

The law enforcement rangers perform sound checks at permitted motorcycle events such as the Ridgecrest Grand Prix. Testing is done using standard J-1287 patrol (established by the society of automotive engineers).